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## **MEMORANDUM**

## State of Alaska

Paul Novak TO.

Project Leader

Division of FRED - Ketchikan

DATE:

February 22, 1985

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

225-9677

FROM:

Carol Denton 64 Fishery Biologist Division of FRED - Ketchikan Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT:

Ward Creek Coho Evaluation -

1981 Deer Mountain Stock

This is a quick summary of our coho returns to the Ward Creek system in 1984.

Fry Stocking Information

number -99,578date stocked - 12-82 avg. size - 11.2 g CWT code - 4-22-25 % tagged - 27 tag retention rate at release - 98.8%

DEPT. OF FISH & GAME

Commercial Fishery Interception

CWT lab expansions show at total contribution of 778 fish to commercial fishery. Expanded by the marked:unmarked ratio this becomes 2881. Commercial fishery interception rate was 84%.

Table 1 shows interception by quadrant, PMFC area, gear type, and time. Fifty-eight percent of recoveries were from the southeast quadrant; 33% were from the northwest quadrant, the west coast of Baranof and Chichagof Islands. Seine gear intercepted nearly half (45%) of the southeast quadrant harvest. All northwest quadrant random recoveries were by troll gear.

Sport Fishery Interception

Expanded Ketchikan marine creel census data indicate a contribution of 223 fish, or 1.6% of the total sport coho harvest in the Ketchikan area. This is a 6% interception of the stock.

One 1982 brood coho from the Ward Lake release was also recovered (CWT 4-23-40).

Escapement

Four surveys of Ward Creek (above the lake) were conducted in late 1984 by Novak, Siedelman and Denton. Numbers of adult coho seen are given in the attached Table 2. Based on the tagged: untagged ratio of carcasses in the lower creek on 11-29 and 12-5 and the tagged:untagged

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ratio of our 1982 release, we can claim the peak number of adults (328) plus the four fish represented by one clip recovered in the upper creek. This means we contributed at least 332 fish to the escapement. Total escapement in Ward Creek was at least 545.

There appeared to be two fairly discreet adult coho populations in Ward Creek in 1984:

- 1. A natural population, peak run in October, spawns in upper section of creek (areas 6 and 7 on attached map). One tagged fish was recovered from this population, but it can probably be considered a stray from the planted stock.
- 2. Planted stock, peak run in late November, spawns in lower section of creek (areas 3 and 4 on attached map). Tagged; untagged ratio and tag code verfies these were all Deer Mountain fish.

Since the natural population spawns only in the upper reaches of the creek, two question come to mind: 1) does the lower section contain good spawning habitat? 2) Will the hatchery population be able to perpetuate itself?

## Summary - 1984 Returns

	No. of Fish	Interception Rate
Commercial fishery Sport fishery Escapement	2881 223 332	8 <b>4</b> % 6%
Total return	3436	

Survival = 3.45%

The Ward Lake coho rearing program seems to compare favorably with long-term hatchery rearing, especially when savings in hatchery budget and tank space are considered (Table 3).

cc: D. Bright

- M. Ward
- J. Holland
- S. Schwartz
- D. Siedelman

Table 1. Time and place of fishery interception, 1981 brood  $coho^{a/}$ .

Area	Total	Tr	Gea Gn	b/ Se	Sp	Ju E-	ly Ld/	7	'ime gust L	Sept E	·L
NW/COUT - ### NW/COUT - 113 NW/COUT - 154 NW/COUT - 114 NW/NOUT - ### NW/NOUT - 116 NW/NOUT - 181 NW/NOUT - 189	23 152 51 8 3 11 10	23 152 51 8 3 11 10	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	5 22 - - - -	17 39 6 - - -	- 26 35 8 - 11	- 27 7 - - -	38 - - 3 - 10	- - - - - - - 1
Total, NW Quade SE/SIN - ### SE/SIN - 101 SE/SIN - 102 SE/SNTR -105 SE/CIN - 106 SE/CIN - 107 Totals, SE Quade	34 281 36 46 50	10 72 8 46 17	62 - - 33	24 147 28 - - 3	- - - -		- 4 - -	5 7 - 3 -	24 114 30 13 16 3	5 147 2 33 31 -	13 - - -
SW/SOUT - 103 SW/SOUT - 104 Total, SW Quadr	18 23 22 rant =	18 14 63	- - -	18 5 8	- - -	-	-	- 2 18	18 10 3	10	1 -
NE/SNTR - 109 NE/LYNN - 115 Total, NE Quadr	rant =	3	3							3	

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{a}{d}$  From preliminary CWT report dated 1-10-85. Expanded numbers of random recoveries, rounded to the nearest fish are used for this table.  $\frac{b}{c}$  Troll, gillnet, seine, sport  $\frac{b}{d}$  1st through 15th of month = early

16th through end of month = late

Reca	p:	Gear			
	Troll	Gillnet	Seine		
#	444	98	233		
B	57	13	30		
SE Q	uadrant re	ecoveries by	gear	Area	
Trol.	1	34%	<del></del>	NW Quadrant	33%
Gill	net	21%		SE Quadrant	58%
Seine	е	45%		SW Quadrant	88
				NE Quadrant	0.4%

Table 2. Ward Creek coho escapement, 1984.

Survey Date	Creek Section	# Live	Untagged	# Dead Tagged	<u>;</u> a∕	Total Dead
10-29	lower <u>b/</u> upper_/	97 186	13 22	<del>-</del> 1	<del>-</del> 4	13 27
11-6	upper	49	4		17	21
11-7	lower	76	22	3 <u>d</u> /	1	27
11-29	lower upper	294 16	25 8	9 -	_ 	3 <b>4</b> 8
12-5	lower	144	22	10	-	32

Table 3. Comparison of coho rearing/release schemes.

D.M.					RETURN						
Brood Year	# Eggs	Rear. Time	Number Release	Rel. Size	Comm. Fish	Spor Fish		т.	% Return		
1979	156,550	15 mos	Ketchikan Ck. 67,548	18 g	1867		549	2416	3.58		
1980	240,163	15 mos	165,273	17 g	5688		1000 <u>a</u> /	6692	4.05		
1981	131,009	9 mos	Ward Ck. 99,578	11 g	2881	223	332	3436	3.45		

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{a}{}$  Estimate based on 85% interception rate.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{a/}{b/}$  Too decomposed to verify adipose clip. From lake to Forest Service swinging bridge. From Last Chance camp ground to Connell Lake Plus one CWT 04-23-40. 1982 brood coho. Deer From Last Chance camp ground to Connell Lake dam. Plus one CWT 04-23-40, 1982 brood coho, Deer Mountain.

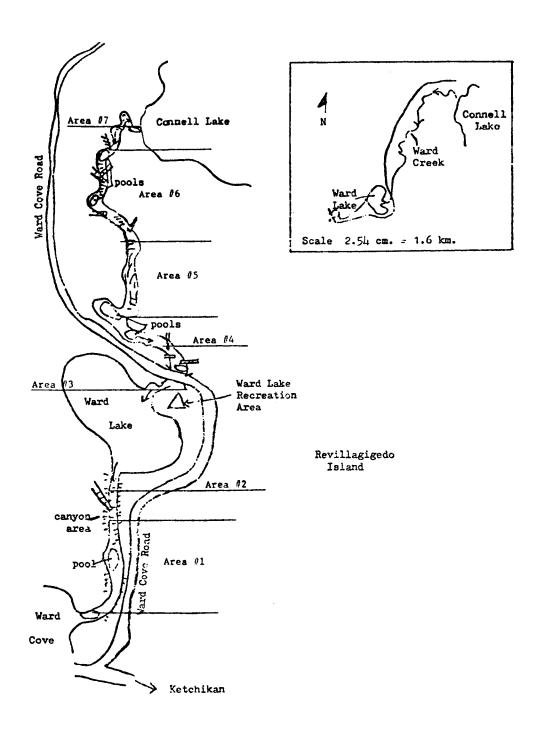


Figure 1. Ward Croek Divided Into Angler Census Areas